THE

A, B, C,

WITH THE

SHORTER CATECHISM,

Agreed upon by the

ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES

AT WESTMINSTER,

And appointed by the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

To be a Directory for Catechising of such as are of weaker Capacity.





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The Roman Alphabets.

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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
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Figures.

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Points and References.

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THE SHORTER CATECHISM.

Queſt. 1. *WHAT is the chief end of man?*

Anſw. Man's chief end is to glorify God, and to enjoy him for ever.

Q. 2. *What rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him?*

A. The word of God, which is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtaments, is the only rule to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him.

Q. 3. *What do the Scriptures principally teach?*

A. The Scriptures principally teach what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.

Q. 4. *What is God?*

A. God is a ſpirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable, in his being, wiſdom, power, holineſs, juſtice, goodneſs, and truth.

Q. 5. *Are there more gods than one?*

A. There is but one only, the living and true God.

Q. 6. *How many perſons are there in the Godhead?*

A. There are three perſons in the Godhead; the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt; and theſe three are one God, the ſame in ſubſtance, equal in power and glory.

Q. 7. *What are the decrees of God?*

A. The decrees of God are, his eternal poſe, according to the counſel of his

whereby, for his own glory, he hath fore-ordained whatſoever comes to paſs.

Q. 8. *How doth God execute his decrees?*

A. God executeth his decrees in the works of creation and providence.

Q. 9. *What is the work of creation?*

A. The work of creation is, God's making all things of nothing by the word of his power, in the ſpace of ſix days, and all very good.

Q. 10. *How did God create man?*

A. God created man male and female, after his own image, in knowledge, righteouſneſs, and holineſs, with dominion over the creatures.

Q. 11. *What are God's works of providence?*

A. God's works of providence are, his moſt holy, wiſe, and powerful preſerving and governing all his creatures, and all their actions.

Q. 12. *What ſpecial act of providence did God exerciſe toward man, in the eſtate wherein he was created?*

A. When God had created man, he entered into a covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience; forbidding him to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, upon the pain of death.

Q. 13. *Did our firſt parents continue in the eſtate wherein they were created?*

A. Our firſt parents, being left to the freedom of their own will, fell from the eſtate wherein they were created, by ſinning againſt God.

Q. 14. *What is ſin?*

Sin is any want of conformity unto, or tranſgreſſion of, the law of God.

Q. 15. *What was the ſin whereby our firſt parents fell from the eſtate wherein they were created?*

A. The ſin whereby our firſt parents fell from the eſtate wherein they were created, was their eating the forbidden fruit.

Q. 16. *Did all mankind fall in Adam's firſt tranſgreſſion?*

A. The covenant being made with Adam, not only for himſelf, but for his poſterity; all mankind, deſcending from him by ordinary generation, ſinned in him, and fell with him, in his firſt tranſgreſſion.

Q. 17. *Into what eſtate did the fall bring mankind?*

A. The fall brought mankind into an eſtate of ſin and miſery.

Q. 18. *Wherein conſiſts the ſinfulneſs of that eſtate whereinto man fell?*

A. The ſinfulneſs of that eſtate whereinto man fell, conſiſts in the guilt of Adam's firſt ſin, the want of original righteouſneſs, and the corruption of his whole nature, which is commonly called Original ſin; together with all actual tranſgreſſions which proceed from it.

Q. 19. *What is the miſery of that eſtate whereinto man fell?*

A. All mankind by their fall, loſt communion with God, are under his wrath and curſe, and ſo made liable to all the miſeries of this life; to death itſelf, and to the pains of hell for ever.

Q. 20. *Did God leave all mankind to periſh in the eſtate of ſin and miſery?*

A. God having, out of his mere good pleaſure, from all eternity, elected ſome to everlaſting life, did enter into a covenant of grace, to deliver them out of the eſtate of ſin and miſery, and to bring them into an eſtate of ſalvation by a Redeemer.

Q. 21. *Who is the Redeemer of God's elect?*

A. The only Redeemer of God's elect is the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who, being the eternal Son of God, became man, and ſo was, and continueth to be, God and man in two diſtinct natures, and one perſon, for ever.

Q. 22. *How did Chriſt, being the Son of God, become man?*

A. Chriſt, the Son of God, became man, by taking to himſelf a true body, and a reaſonable ſoul; being conceived by the power of the Holy Ghoſt, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and born of her, yet without ſin.

Q. 23. *What offices doth Chriſt execute as our Redeemer?*

A. Chriſt, as our Redeemer, executeth the offices of a prophet, of a prieſt, and of a king, both in his eſtate of humiliation and exaltation.

Q. 24. *How doth Chriſt execute the office of a prophet?*

A. Chriſt executeth the office of a prophet, in revealing to us, by his word and Spirit, the will of God for our ſalvation.

Q. 25. *How doth Chriſt execute the office of a prieſt?*

A. Chriſt executeth the office of a prieſt, in his once offering up of himſelf a ſacrifice

to ſatisfy divine juſtice, and reconcile us to God; and in making continual interceſſion for us.

Q. 26. *How doth Chriſt execute the office of a king?*

A. Chriſt executeth the office of a king, in ſubduing us to himſelf, in ruling and defending us, and in reſtraining and conquering all his and our enemies.

Q. 27. *Wherein did Chriſt's humiliation conſiſt?*

A. Chriſt's humiliation conſiſted in his being born, and that in a low condition, made under the law, undergoing the miſeries of this life, the wrath of God, and the curſed death of the croſs; in being buried, and continuing under the power of death for a time.

Q. 28. *Wherein conſiſteth Chriſt's exaltation?*

A. Chriſt's exaltation conſiſteth in his riſing again from the dead on the third day, in aſcending up into heaven, in ſitting at the right hand of God the Father, and in coming to judge the world at the laſt day.

Q. 29. *How are we made partakers of the redemption purchaſed by Chriſt?*

A. We are made partakers of the redemption purchaſed by Chriſt, by the effectual application of it to us by his Holy Spirit.

Q. 30. *How doth the Spirit apply to us the redemption purchaſed by Chriſt?*

A. The Spirit applieth to us the redemption purchaſed by Chriſt, by working faith in us, and thereby uniting us to Chriſt in our effectual calling.

Q. 31. *What is effectual calling?*

A. Effectual calling is the work of God's ſpirit, whereby, convincing us of our ſin and miſery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Chriſt, and renewing our wills, he doth perſuade and enable us to embrace Jeſus Chriſt freely offered to us in the goſpel.

Q. 32. *What benefits do they that are effectually called partake of in this life?*

A. They that are effectually called do in this life, partake of juſtification, adoption, and ſanctification, and the ſeveral benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from them.

Q. 33. *What is juſtification?*

A. Juſtification is an act of God's free grace, wherein he pardoneth all our ſins, and accepteth us as righteous in his ſight, only for the righteouſneſs of Chriſt imputed to us, and received by faith alone.

Q. 34. *What is adoption?*

A. Adoption is an act of God's free grace, whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the privileges of the ſons of God.

Q. 35. *What is ſanctification?*

A. Sanctification is the work of God's free grace, whereby we are renewed in the whole man after the image of God, and are enabled more and more to die unto ſin, and live unto righteouſneſs.

Q. 36. *What are the benefits which in this life, do accompany or flow from juſtification, adoption, and ſanctification?*

A. The benefits which in this life, do accompany or flow from juſtification, adoption, and ſanctification, are, aſſurance of God's love, peace of conſcience, joy in the Holy Ghoſt, increaſe of grace, and perſeverance therein to the end.

Q. 37. *What benefits do believers receive from Chriſt at death?*

A. The ſouls of believers are, at their death, made perfect in holineſs, and do immediately paſs into glory; and their bodies being ſtill united to Chriſt, do reſt in their graves till the reſurrection.

Q. 38. *What benefits do believers receive from Chriſt at the reſurrection?*

A. At the reſurrection believers being raiſed up in glory, ſhall be openly acknowledged and acquitted in the day of judgment, and made perfectly bleſſed in the full enjoyment of God to all eternity.

Q. 39. *What is the duty which God requireth of man?*

A. The duty which God requireth of man, is obedience to his revealed will.

Q. 40. *What did God at firſt reveal to man, for the rule of his obedience?*

A. The rule which God at firſt revealed to man for his obedience, was the moral law.

Q. 41. *Wherein is the moral law ſummarily comprehended?*

A. The moral law is ſummarily comprehended in the ten commandments.

Q. 42. *What is the ſum of the ten commandments?*

A. The ſum of the ten commandments is, To love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our ſoul, with all our ſtrength, with all our mind, and our neighbour as ourſelves.

Q. 43. *What is the preface to the ten commandments?*

A. The preface to the ten commandments is in theſe words, *I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the houſe of bondage.*

Q. 44. *What doth the preface to the ten commandments teach us?*

A. The preface to the ten commandments teacheth us, That becauſe God is the Lord, and our God, and Redeemer, therefore we are bound to keep all his commandments.

Q. 45. *Which is the firſt commandment?*

A. The firſt commandment is, Thou ſhalt have no other gods before me.

Q. 46. *What is required in the firſt commandment?*

A. The firſt commandment requireth us to know and acknowledge God, to be the only true God, and our God; and to worſhip and glorify him accordingly.

Q. 47. *What is forbidden in the firſt commandment?*

A. The firſt commandment forbiddeth the denying or not worſhipping and glorifying the true God as God, and our God; and the giving that worſhip and glory to any other, which is due to him alone.

Q. 48. *What are we ſpecially taught by theſe words* [before me] *in the firſt commandment?*

A. Theſe words [*before me*] in the firſt commandment teach us, That God, who ſeeth all things, taketh notice of, and is much diſpleaſed with, the ſin of having any other god.

Q. 49. *Which is the ſecond commandment?*

A. The ſecond commandment is, Thou ſhalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeneſs of any thing that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the waters under the earth. Thou ſhalt not bow down thyſelf to them, nor ſerve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, viſiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and ſhewing mercy unto thouſands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

Q. 50. *What is required in the ſecond commandment?*

A. The ſecond commandment requireth the receiving, obſerving, and keeping pure and entire all ſuch religious worſhip and ordinances as God hath appointed in his word.

Q. 51. *What is forbidden in the ſecond commandment?*

A. The ſecond commandment forbiddeth the worſhipping of God by images, or any other way not appointed in his word.

Q. 52. *What are the reaſons annexed to the ſecond commandment?*

A. The reaſons annexed to the ſecond commandment are, God's ſovereignty over us, his propriety in us, and the zeal he hath to his own worſhip.

Q. 53. *Which is the third commandment?*

A. The third commandment is, Thou ſhalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltleſs that taketh his name in vain.

Q. 54. *What is required in the third commandment?*

A. The third commandment requireth the holy and reverend uſe of God's names, titles, attributes, ordinances, word, and works.

Q. 55. *What is forbidden in the third commandment?*

A. The third commandment forbiddeth all profaning or abuſing of any thing whereby God maketh himſelf known.

Q. 56. *What is the reaſon annexed to the third commandment?*

A. The reaſon annexed to the third commandment is, That however the breakers of this commandment may eſcape puniſhment from men, yet the Lord our God will not ſuffer them to eſcape his righteous judgment.

Q. 57. *What is the fourth commandment?*

A. The fourth commandment is, Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days ſhalt thou labour, and do all thy work; but the ſeventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou ſhalt not do any work, thou, nor thy ſon, nor thy daughter, thy manſervant nor thy maid-ſervant, nor thy cattle, nor thy ſtranger that is within thy gates. For in ſix days the Lord made heaven and earth, the ſea, and all that in them is, and reſted the ſeventh day: wherefore the Lord bleſſed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.

Q. 58. *What is required in the fourth commandment?*

A. The fourth commandment requireth the keeping holy to God, ſuch ſet times as he hath appointed in his word; expreſsly one whole day in ſeven, to be a holy Sabbath to himſelf.

Q. 59. *Which day of the ſeven hath God appointed to be the weekly Sabbath?*

A. From the beginning of the world to the reſurrection of Chriſt, God appointed the ſeventh day of the week to be the weekly Sabbath; and the firſt day of the week ever ſince, to continue to the end of the world, which is the Chriſtian Sabbath.

Q. 60. *How is the Sabbath to be ſanctified?*

A. The Sabbath is to be ſanctified by a holy reſting all that day, even from ſuch worldly employments and recreations as are lawful on other days; and ſpending the whole time in the public and private exerciſes of God's worſhip, except ſo much as is to be taken up in the works of neceſſity and mercy.

Q. 61. *What is forbidden in the fourth commandment?*

A. The fourth commandment forbiddeth the omiſſion or careleſs performance of the duties required, and the profaning the day by idleneſs, or doing that which is in itſelf ſinful, or by unneceſſary thoughts, words, or works, about worldly employments or recreations.

Q. 62. *What are the reaſons annexed to the fourth commandment?*

A. The reaſons annexed to the fourth commandment are, God's allowing us ſix days of

the week for our own employments; his challenging a ſpecial propriety in the ſeventh; his own example, and his bleſſing the Sabbath day.

Q. 63. *Which is the fifth commandment?*

A. The fifth commandment is, Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

Q. 64. *What is required in the fifth commandment?*

A. The fifth commandment requireth the preſerving the honour, and performing the duties, belonging to every one in their ſeveral places and relations; as ſuperiors, inferiors, or equals.

Q. 65. *What is forbidden in the fifth commandment?*

A. The fifth commandment forbiddeth the neglecting of, or doing any thing againſt that honour and duty which belongeth to every one in their ſeveral places and relations.

Q. 66. *What is the reaſon annexed to the fifth commandment?*

A. The reaſon annexed to the fifth commandment, is a promiſe of long life and proſperity (as far as it ſhall ſerve for God's glory and their own good) to all ſuch as keep this commandment.

Q. 67. *Which is the ſixth commandment?*

A. The ſixth commandment is, Thou ſhalt not kill.

Q. 68. *What is required in the ſixth commandment?*

A. The ſixth commandment requireth all lawful endeavours to preſerve our own life, and the life of others.

Q. 69. *What is forbidden in the ſixth commandment?*

A. The ſixth commandment forbiddeth the taking away of our own life, or the life of our neighbour unjuſtly, or whatſoever tendeth thereunto.

Q. 70. *Which is the ſeventh commandment?*

A. The ſeventh commandment is, Thou ſhalt not commit adultery.

Q. 71. *What is required in the ſeventh commandment?*

A. The ſeventh commandment requireth the preſervation of our own and our neighbour's chaſtity, in heart, ſpeech, and behaviour.

Q. 72. *What is forbidden in the ſeventh commandment?*

A. The ſeventh commandment forbiddeth all unchaſte thoughts, words, and actions.

Q. 73. *Which is the eighth commandment?*

A. The eighth commandment is, Thou ſhalt not ſteal.

Q. 74. *What is required in the eighth commandment?*

A. The eighth commandment requireth the lawful procuring and furthering the wealth and outward eſtate of ourſelves and others.

Q. 75. *What is forbidden in the eighth commandment?*

A. The eighth commandment forbiddeth whatſoever doth or may unjuſtly hinder our

own or our neighbour's wealth or outward eſtate.

Q. 76. *Which is the ninth commandment?*

A. The ninth commandment is, Thou ſhalt not bear falſe witneſs againſt thy neighbour.

Q. 77. *What is required in the ninth commandment?*

A. The ninth commandment requireth the maintaining and promoting of truth between man and man, and of our own and our neighbour's good name, eſpecially in witneſs-bearing.

Q. 78. *What is forbidden in the ninth commandment?*

A. The ninth commandment forbiddeth whatſoever is prejudicial to truth, or injurious to our own, or our neighbour's good name.

Q. 79. *Which is the tenth commandment?*

A. The tenth commandment is, Thou ſhalt not covet thy neighbour's houſe, thou ſhalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manſervant, nor his maid-ſervant, nor his ox, nor his aſs, nor any thing that is thy neighbour's.

Q. 80. *What is required in the tenth commandment?*

A. The tenth commandment requireth full contentment with our own condition, with a right and charitable frame of ſpirit toward our neighbour, and all that is his.

Q. 81. *What is forbidden in the tenth commandment?*

A. The tenth commandment forbiddeth all diſcontentment with our own eſtate, envying or grieving at the good of our neighbour, and

all inordinate motions and affections to any thing that is his.

Q. 82. *Is any man able perfectly to keep the commandments of God?*

A. No mere man ſince the fall, is able, in this life, perfectly to keep the commandments of God, but doth daily break them in thought, word, and deed.

Q. 83. *Are all tranſgreſſions of the law equally heinous?*

A. Some ſins in themſelves, and by reaſon of ſeveral aggravations, are more heinous in the ſight of God than others.

Q. 84. *What doth every ſin deſerve?*

A. Every ſin deſerveth God's wrath and curſe, both in this life, and that which is to come.

Q. 85. *What doth God require of us that we may eſcape his wrath and curſe due to us for ſin?*

A. To eſcape the wrath and curſe of God due to us for ſin, God requireth of us faith in Jeſus Chriſt, repentance unto life, with the diligent uſe of all the outward means whereby Chriſt communicateth to us the benefits of redemption.

Q. 86. *What is faith in Jeſus Chriſt?*

A. Faith in Jeſus Chriſt is a ſaving grace, whereby we receive and reſt upon him alone for ſalvation, as he is offered to us in the goſpel.

Q. 87. *What is repentance unto life?*

A. Repentance unto life is a ſaving grace, whereby a ſinner, out of a true ſenſe of his ſin,

and apprehenſion of the mercy of God in Chriſt, doth with grief and hatred of his ſin, turn from it unto God, with full purpoſe of, and endeavour after, new obedience.

Q. 88. *What are the outward means whereby Chriſt communicateth to us the benefits of redemption?*

A. The outward and ordinary means whereby Chriſt communicateth to us the benefits of redemption, are his ordinances; eſpecially the word, ſacraments, and prayer; all which are made effectual to the elect for ſalvation.

Q. 89. *How is the word made effectal to ſalvation?*

A. The Spirit of God maketh the reading, but eſpecially the preaching of the word, an effectual means of convincing and converting ſinners, and of building them up in holineſs and comfort, through faith, unto ſalvation.

Q. 90. *How is the word to be read and heard, that it may become effectual to ſalvation?*

A. That the word may become effectual to ſalvation, we muſt attend thereunto with diligence, preparation, and prayer; receive it with faith and love, lay it up in our hearts, and practiſe it in our lives.

Q. 91. *How do the ſacraments become effectual means of ſalvation?*

A. The ſacraments become effectual means of ſalvation, not from any virtue in them, or in him that doth adminiſter them; but only by the bleſſing of Chriſt, and the working of his Spirit in them that by faith receive them.

Q. 92. *What is a ſacrament?*

A. A ſacrament is an holy ordinance inſtituted by Chriſt, wherein, by ſenſible ſigns, Chriſt, and the benefits of the new covenant, are repreſented, ſealed, and applied to believers.

Q. 93. *What are the ſacraments of the new teſtament?*

A. The ſacraments of the new teſtament are, Baptiſm, and the Lord's ſupper.

Q. 94. *What is baptiſm?*

A. Baptiſm is a ſacrament, wherein the waſhing with water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt, doth ſignify and ſeal our ingrafting into Chriſt, and partaking of the benefits of the covenant of grace, and our engagement to be the Lord's.

Q. 95. *To whom is baptiſm to be adminiſtered?*

A. Baptiſm is not to be adminiſtered to any that are out of the viſible church, till they profeſs their faith in Chriſt, and obedience to him; but the infants of ſuch as are members of the viſible church are to be baptized.

Q. 96. *What is the Lord's ſupper?*

A. The Lord's ſupper is a ſacrament wherein, by giving and receiving bread and wine, according to Chriſt's appointment, his death is ſhewed forth; and the worthy receivers are, not after a corporal and carnal manner, but by faith, made partakers of his body and blood, with all his benefits, to their ſpiritual nouriſhment and growth in grace.

Q. 97. *What is required to the worthy receiving of the Lord's ſupper?*

A. It is required of them that would worthily partake of the Lord's ſupper, that they examine themſelves of their knowledge to diſcern the Lord's body, of their faith to feed upon him, of their repentance, love, and new obedience; leſt, coming unworthily, they eat and drink judgment to themſelves.

Q. 98. *What is prayer?*

A. Prayer is an offering up of our deſires to God, for things agreeable to his will, in the name of Chriſt, with confeſſion of our ſins, and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies.

Q. 99. *What rule hath God given for our direction in prayer?*

A. The whole word of God is of uſe to direct us in prayer; but the ſpecial rule of direction is that form of prayer which Chriſt taught his diſciples, commonly called, The Lord's Prayer.

Q. 100. *What doth the preface to the Lord's prayer teach us?*

A. The preface to the Lord's Prayer, (which is, *Our Father which art in heaven*) teacheth us to draw near to God with all holy reverence and confidence, as children to a father, able and ready to help us; and that we ſhould pray with and for others.

Q. 101. *What do we pray for in the firſt petition?*

A. In the firſt petition, (which is, *Hallowed be thy name*) we pray, That God would enable us and others to glorify him in all that whereby he maketh himſelf known, and that he would diſpoſe all things to his own glory.

Q. 102. *What do we pray for in the ſecond petition?*

A. In the ſecond petition (which is, *Thy kingdom come*) we pray, That Satan's kingdom may be deſtroyed; and that the kingdom of grace may be advanced, ourſelves and others brought into it, and kept in it; and that the kingdom of glory may be haſtened.

Q. 103. *What do we pray for in the third petition?*

A. In the third petition, (which is, *Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven*) we pray, That God, by his grace, would make us able and willing to know, obey, and ſubmit to his will, in all things, as the angels do in heaven.

Q. 104. *What do we pray for in the fourth petition?*

A. In the fourth petition, (which is, *Give us this day our daily bread*) we pray, That, of God's free gift, we may receive a competent portion of the good things of this life, and enjoy his bleſſing with them.

Q. 105. *What do we pray for in the fifth petition?*

A. In the fifth petition, (which is, *And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors*) we pray, That God, for Chriſt's ſake, would freely pardon all our ſins; which we are the rather encouragd to aſk, becauſe by his grace, we are enabled from the heart to forgive others.

Q. 106. *What do we pray for in the ſixth petition?*

A. In the ſixth petition, (which is, *And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from*

evil) we pray, That God would either keep us from being tempted to ſin, or ſupport and deliver us when we are tempted.

Q. 107. *What doth the concluſion of the Lord's prayer teach us?*

A. The concluſion of the Lord's prayer, (which is, *For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever, Amen.*) teacheth us, to take our encouragement in prayer from God only, and in our prayers to praiſe him, aſcribing kingdom, power, and glory to him. And, in teſtimony of our deſire, and aſſurance to be heard, we ſay, AMEN.

The LORD's PRAYER.

OUR Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. AMEN.

The CREED.

I BELIEVE in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jeſus Chriſt, his only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the power of the Holy Ghoſt, born of the Virgin Mary, ſuffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried:

He deſcended into hell*; the third day he aſcended into heaven, and ſitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he ſhall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghoſt; the holy catholic church; the communion of ſaints; the forgiveneſs of ſins; the reſurrection of the body; and life everlaſting. AMEN.

* i.e. Continued in the ſtate of the dead and under the power of death till the third day.

Grace before MEAT.

GRACIOUS God, we have ſinned againſt thee, and are unworthy of thy mercy; pardon our ſins, and bleſs theſe mercies for our uſe, and help us to eat and drink to thy glory, for Chriſt's ſake. AMEN.

Grace after MEAT.

BLESSED God, in thee we live, move, and have our being; make us thankful for thy mercies; and as we live by thy providence, help us to live to thy praiſe; looking and waiting for a better life with thyſelf above, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. AMEN.

How to know the Names of Numbers, both by Letters and Figures, from One to One thouſand.

One, two, three, four, five, ſix, ſeven, eight, nine, ten, twenty,										
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XX.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	20.
thirty, forty, fifty, ſixty, ſeventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred,										
XXX	XL.	L.	LX.	LXX.	LXXX.	XC.	C.			
30.	40.	50.	60.	70.	80.	90.	100.			
two hundred, three hundred, four hundred, five hundred, a thouſand.										
CC.		CCC.		CCCC.		D.		M.		
200.		300.		400.		500.		1000.		

BY I. WATTS, D. D.

A Morning Song.

My God, who mak'ſt the ſun to know
His proper hour to riſe,
And to give light to all below,
Doſt ſend him round the ſkies.

2 When from the chambers of the eaſt,
His morning race begins;
He never tires, nor ſtops to reſt,
But round the world he ſhines.

3 So like the ſun would I fulfil
The buſineſs of the day;
Begin my work betimes, and ſtill
March on my heavenly way.

4 Give me, O Lord, thine early grace,
Nor let my ſoul complain,
That the young morning of my days,
Has all been ſpent in vain.

An Evening Song.

And now another day is gone,
I'll ſing my Maker's praiſe:
My comforts ev'ry hour make known
His providence and grace.

2 But how my childhood runs to waſte:
My ſins how great their ſum!
Lord, give me pardon for the paſt,
And ſtrength for days to come.

3 I lay my body down to ſleep,
Let angels guard my head;
And through the hours of darkneſs keep
Their watch around my bed.

4 With cheerful heart I cloſe mine eyes,
Since thou wilt not remove:
And in the morning let me riſe
Rejoicing in thy love.

For the Morning of the Lord's Day.

This is the day that Chriſt aroſe
So early from the dead:
Why ſhould I keep my eye-lids clos'd
And waſte my hours in bed.

2 This is the day when Jeſus broke
The powers of death and hell;
And ſhall I ſtill wear Satan's yoke,
And love my ſin ſo well?

3 To-day with pleaſure Chriſtians meet
To pray and hear thy word
And I will go with cheerful feet
To learn thy will, O Lord.

4 I'll leave my ſport to read and pray,
And ſo prepare for heaven:
O may I love that bleſſed day
The beſt of all the ſeven.

For the Evening of the Lord's Day.

Lord, how delightful 'tis to ſee,
A whole aſſembly worſhip thee?
At once they ſing, at once they pray,
They hear of heaven, and learn the way.

2 I have been there, and ſtill would go,
'Tis like a little heaven below.
Not all my pleaſures and my play
Shall tempt me to forget this day.

3 O write upon my mem'ry, Lord,
The text and doctrines of thy word,
That I may break thy laws no more;
But love thee better than before.

4 With thoughts of Chriſt, and things divine
Fill up this fooliſh heart of mine:
That hoping pardon through his blood,
I may lie down and walk with God.

A Morning Hymn.

O Lord from ſin and evil ways
My ſoul this day protect,
Make me to love thy holy name,
And all thy laws reſpect.

An Evening Hymn.

This night when I lie down to ſleep,
I give my ſoul to Chriſt to keep;
Wake I now, wake I never,
I give my ſoul to Chriſt for ever.